

1892

JOSEPH STELWAGON'S
SON

BUILDING
PAPERS

AJAX BRAND

TWO & THREE FLY
ROOFING



OFFICE, N^o 525 COMMERCE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WORKS, CHRISTIAN ST. WHARF, SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

Tarred Felt.

Tarred Felt is used for slag and gravel roofing, sheathing and lining under slate, tin and shingles, and is proof against vermin, moisture, and gases. It is highly recommended for lining poultry houses, and can be white-washed if desired.

Sample No. 1.—Regular Tarred Felt.—In rolls 32 inches wide, weighing about 45 pounds each. One pound covers about 7 square feet.
2½ cents per pound.

Sample No. 2.—Slaters' Felt.—In rolls 36 inches wide, weighing about 50 pounds each. One pound covers about 10 square feet.
3 cents per pound.

The No. 2 Slaters' Felt is more especially used for under slate or shingles, and for lining cases and boxes for shipment of goods that are to be kept free from dampness. It is also used as a moth paper for packing woolens and other goods. This paper is saturated by our patent process, the result of which gives a strong, dry felt and perfectly clean to handle.

Quaker City Sheathing.

WATERPROOF—AIR TIGHT—EVERLASTING.



We would call attention of all using building papers to our water-proof paper, **Quaker City Sheathing**. It is much stronger than the ordinary sheathing papers, besides being saturated with a strictly water-proof and odorless compound. Although Quaker City Sheathing costs slightly more than ordinary building papers, it is certainly in the long run, by far the most economical paper to use. It will last as long as the building, adding much to the comfort of the house and save many times its cost in fuel.

In rolls 36 inches wide, containing 500 square feet.

Sample No. 30	\$2.00 per roll.
“ “ 35	1.75 “
“ “ 50	4.00 “

Insulating Paper.—Quaker City Sheathing Paper No. 50, is specially manufactured and adapted for lining refrigerator cars, abattoirs, cold storage and ice houses, and all buildings requiring a normal temperature. As a non-conductor it has no superior, and we guarantee it absolutely water-proof, air-tight and odorless.

Hygeia Sheathing.

This paper, besides being a first-class sanitary sheathing, is thoroughly water-proof. It is used for general sheathing purposes. In rolls 36 inches wide.

Sample No. 26—Rolls containing 900 sq. ft., \$1.80 per roll.
“ “ 27— “ “ 500 “ 1.80 “

Common Sheathing.

This paper should be used only where a very cheap article is desired, being air-tight and odorless, but not damp-proof. In rolls 36 inches wide, containing 1000 square feet.

Sample No. 4 \$1.50 per roll.

Rosin-Sized Sheathing.

(Samples Nos. 5, 7, 17, & 20.)

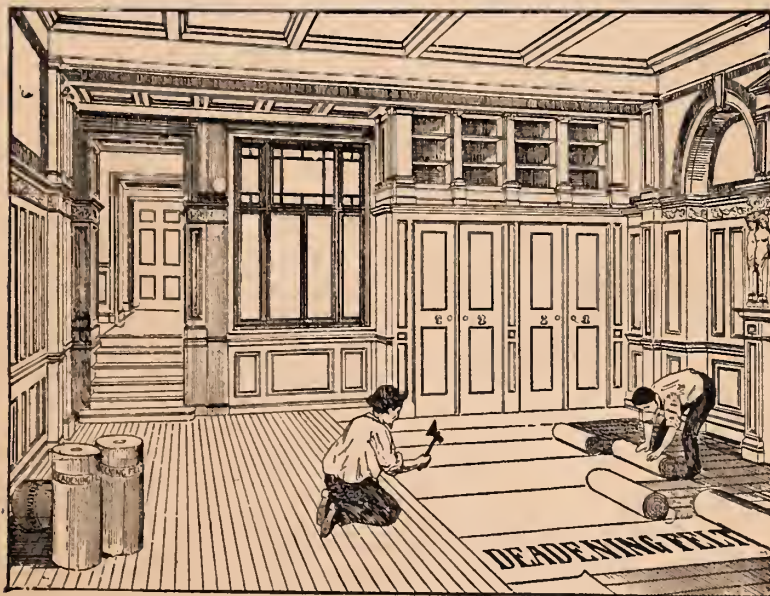
These papers are made to resist dampness as much as possible by adding rosin to the pulp while the paper is making. They are perfectly air-tight and odorless, and are used for general sheathing purposes where something cheaper is wanted than Quaker City or Red Manilla Sheathing. All rolls are accurately measured and guaranteed to contain the number of square feet marked on the roll. In rolls 36 inches wide.

Sample No. 5—Rolls containing 500 sq. ft., \$1.25 per roll.

"	"	7—	"	"	500	"	1.50	"
"	"	17—	"	"	1000	"	2.00	"
"	"	20—	"	"	500	"	1.40	"

Deadening and Carpet Felt.

(Samples Nos. 9 and 28.)



This felt is soft and elastic, manufactured expressly for use between floors and partitions to deaden sound, and has proven very effective in dwellings, hotels, churches, hospitals, halls, and other buildings where quiet is desired. It is also largely used for lining under carpets for the prevention of dampness and dust rising from cellars, and as a non-conductor for wrapping hot air and steam pipes. When used for the latter purpose, it is important that the pipes should first be wrapped with one or two thicknesses of our No. 18 Asbestos Fire-Proof Sheathing. In rolls 36 inches wide.

Sample No. 9—Rolls containing 500 sq. ft., \$1.75 per roll.

"	"	28—	"	"	250	"	1.90	"
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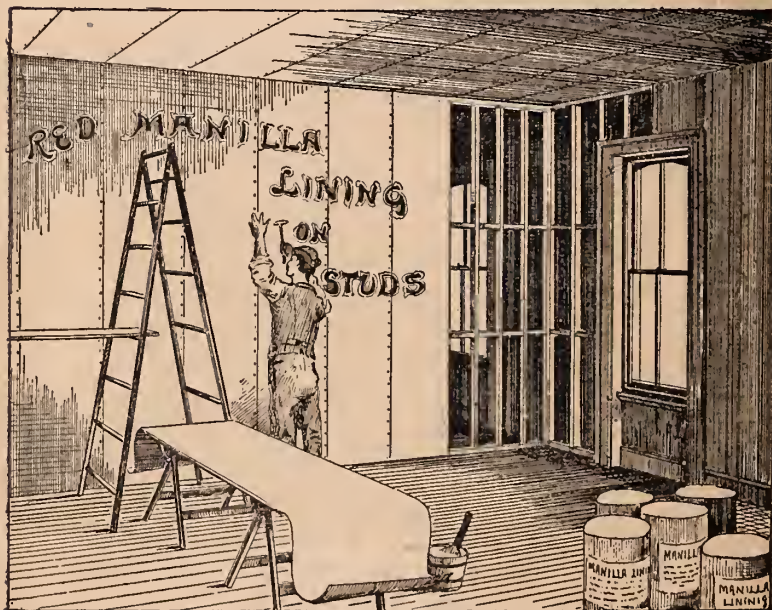
Asbestos Sheathing.

This paper being made entirely from mineral fibre, is absolutely fireproof, and has proven very valuable for lining between floors and partitions, to prevent fire from spreading rapidly. It is also used for lining boiler houses and places where fire is liable to originate, and for wrapping hot air and steam pipes in connection with either our Nos. 9 or 28. In rolls 36 inches wide, containing 250 square feet.

Sample No. 18 \$3.75 per roll.

Red Manilla Sheathing.

(Samples No. 6, 6X, 6XX, and 8XX.)



This paper is as near water-proof as can be made without saturating with a water-proof compound. It is made from old manilla rope, which fibre is the strongest known for paper making. It will not absorb moisture readily, and when it does become wet, dries out as strong as ever. It is used for general sheathing purposes, but more especially for lining walls and ceilings in place of plaster. In rolls 36 inches wide, containing 500 square feet.

Sample No. 6 —\$3.00 per roll.

" " 6X— 4.50 "

Sample No. 6XX—\$5.50 per roll.

" " 8XX— 3.50 "

Slaters' or Elastic Cement.

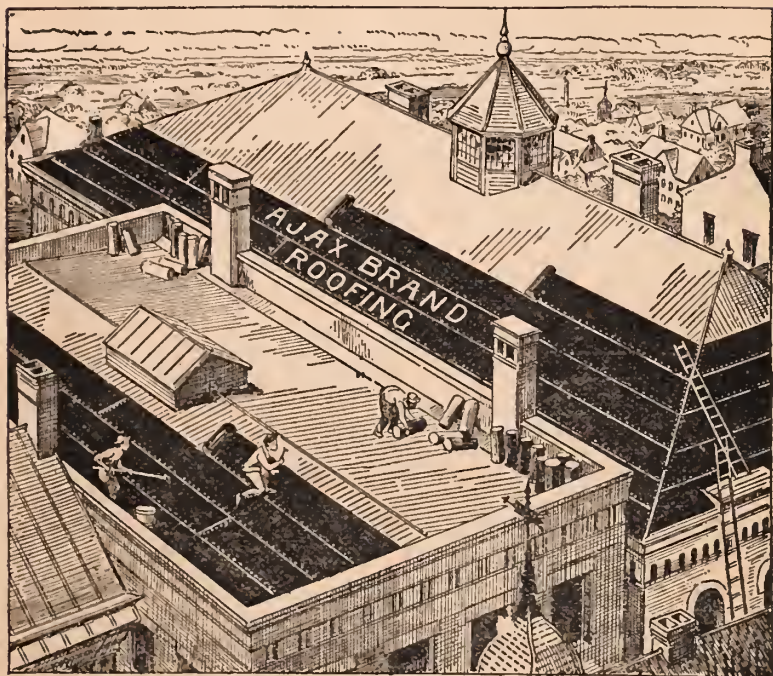
This cement is largely used for repairing and pointing up all water leaks about chimneys, copings, skylights, dormer windows, gutters, wood or stone work, breaks and nail holes, or any place required to be made water-tight.

If necessary, soften with turpentine.

In cans, 5, 10 and 25 pounds, 8 cents per pound.

Ajax Brand, 1, 2 and 3-Ply Ready Roofing.

(Samples Nos. 11, 12 and 13.)



Durable, Fire and Waterproof. For Factories, Foundries, Chemical Works, Barns, Houses, Railroad Buildings, Ice Houses, Old Shingle Roofs, Water-tight Floors, and Silos.

We offer our Ajax Brand Roofing as a cheap, durable and reliable roofing which can be easily applied by any one. Great care is taken in its manufacture, and after many years of experience we have an article that we can recommend.

We guarantee every roll to be perfect and to unroll without sticking. If any should be found imperfect, we will replace them, but only on condition that the goods which are not satisfactory are returned to us.

This roofing is adapted to steep or flat roofs, one-half inch fall to the foot is ample, and is suitable for all climates. It is not affected by acids, gases, or condensation, and will not mildew or impart taste to water. It is not liable to blow off when properly fastened; and when thoroughly coated and sanded, is practically fire-proof. Any one can make a good roof by carefully following our directions. A roof of this material is easily repaired at a trifling expense, by being re-coated in every two or three years with plastic roof coating; if this is done, it will last for at least ten years. Where this roofing has been carefully applied it has never failed to give satisfaction.

In rolls containing 100 square feet, allowing two inches for a lap. One-ply (No. 11) is 50 feet long, 26 inches wide. Two and three-ply (Nos. 12 and 13) 42 feet long, 32 inches wide.

Prices of Ajax Roofing.

Sample No. 11—1-Ply Roofing, per roll 100 sq. ft.,	\$1.00
“ “ 12—2 “ “ “ “ “	1.50
“ “ 13—3 “ “ “ “ “	2.00

NOTE.—To complete 100 square feet of roof surface, it requires one roll of roofing, one pound of tin caps, one pound of barbed wire roofing nails, and one gallon of Plastic Roof Coating.

**Plastic Roof Coating.**

This is a superior water-proof coating for all kinds of felt roofing; equally good also for leaky tin and shingle roofs.

It is composed of powdered minerals mixed with a bituminous preparation. Does not crack in winter nor run in summer.

One gallon will cover 100 square feet of roofing, one coat.

1 & 2 Gal. Pails, 40 cts. per gal.	25 Gal. Kegs, 30 cts. per gal.
5 & 10 “ Kegs, 35 “ “	50 “ Bbls., 25 “ “

Roofing Nails.

These are Pointed Barbed Steel Nails, and for applying Ready Roofing are far superior to the ordinary cut nails. One pound is required for each roll of Roofing, either 1, 2 or 3-Ply.

10 cents per lb.

**Tin Caps.**

Tin Caps are used for nailing roofing and sheathing to the boards.

When used with either 1, 2 or 3-Ply Roofing, one pound of the large size, or one-half pound of the small size, is required for each 100 square feet.

Put up in one, two, five, twenty-five and fifty pound packages.

1¼ inch, 10 cents per lb.	¾ inch, 12 cents per lb.
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Black Paraffine Varnish.

This varnish is a cheap and durable coating for iron and tin roofs, furnaces, boilers, smoke stacks and farming implements. It is applied the same as paint, dries quickly and has a fine gloss. One gallon will cover about 400 square feet of smooth surface.

1 & 2 Gal. Pails, 40 cts. per gal.	25 Gal. Kegs, 30 cts. per gal.
5 & 10 “ Kegs, 35 “ “	50 “ Bbls., 25 “ “

Roofing Pitch.

Roofing Pitch is used for slag and gravel roofing, and in making water-tight floors. (See opposite page.)

In barrels containing 28 gallons, weighing about 300 pounds.

\$1.25 per 100 lbs.



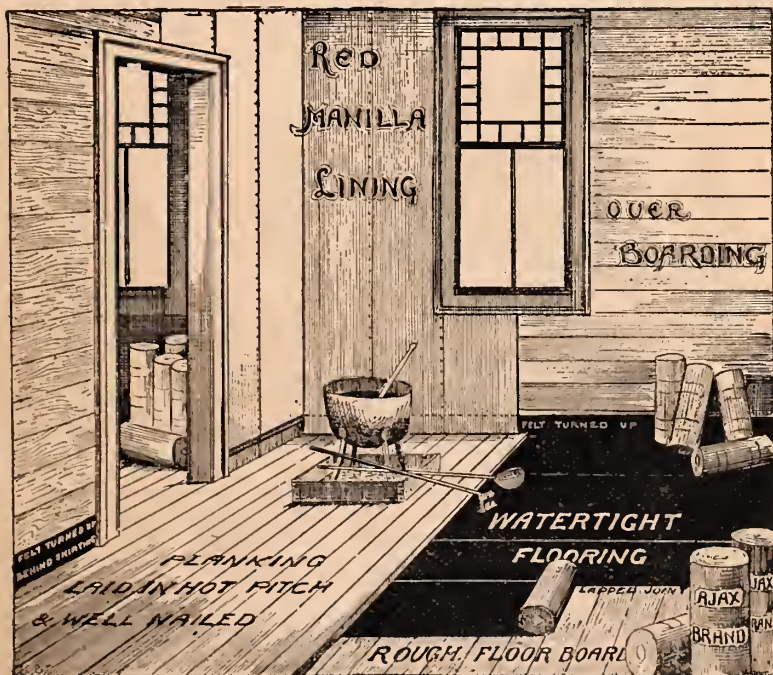
Roofing Brushes.

For applying Roof Coating, a whitewash brush will answer the purpose, but where the building is large, a regular roofing brush will save enough time to pay for itself and perform the work better. These brushes should be placed in oil after being used, to prevent their becoming hard.

Three-knot, \$1.25.

Water-Tight Floors.

Are very important in manufacturing establishments, breweries, pork-packing houses, stables, etc. We have them in use at our own mills, and can recommend the following as the cheapest and best way to make a tight, serviceable floor.



A reasonably tight floor is first laid, then lay 2 or 3-Ply Roofing over it, pasting all laps and joints with hot roofing pitch. Turn the felt up at the sides of the room and fasten securely to the wall with pitch; then swab hot pitch upon the felt freely to the width of the plank to be laid, lay the plank in this and nail it securely before the pitch cools. Continue this operation until all the planks are laid. Fill all cracks between the planks with hot pitch; then nail on the wash-board or skirting. By following these directions, a perfectly tight, solid floor will be the result.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING ROOFING.

(Samples Nos. 11, 12 and 13.)

The roof boards should be dry, of uniform thickness, and laid close together, and should run across the roof. See that all knot holes are covered with pieces of tin or roofing, and that no nails, bits of wood or knots project above the surface, as it is very important the roofing should be laid on a smooth surface.

In applying the roofing, commence at the eaves or gutter and lay the first piece parallel with the edge, letting the roofing project over the eaves about an inch or more. The projecting felt is afterwards turned down and fastened with an eave strip of wood just level with the top of the felt, or, if desired, the felt can be turned down and nailed with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch tin caps every four inches.

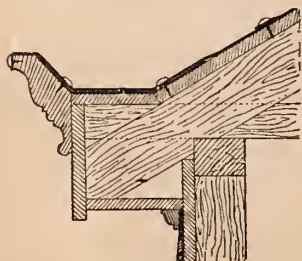


Fig. 1.

Where there are chimneys, skylights, etc., special care must be exercised to secure water-tight fastenings.

The neatest way of finishing is to fit the roofing closely around them and fasten with a three-sided cleat (as in Fig. 2), filling all the joints with Plastic Roof Coating, Elastic Cement, or Roofing Pitch.



Fig. 2.

and before it has time to become dry, sprinkle over it clean, dry building sand, all it will take. Better results will be obtained if the sand is heated. The object in sanding the roof is to present as hard a surface as possible to the storms, and to protect the building against fire from adjoining buildings, and for this purpose alone it is desirable that the sanding should be done thoroughly.

The coating should be applied with a roofing or whitewash brush, and should be well stirred up from the bottom of the package before it is used. In cold weather it is best to heat the coating to a temperature of about one hundred degrees, so that it will work easily. Do not apply the coating when the felt is wet.

Many make a mistake by endeavoring to cheapen the cost of the roof by not coating it at all, or by using some inferior material. All roofs, of whatever kind, must have a thorough protective surface to insure their lasting.

Place the second piece upon the roof, lapping the lower edge two inches on the first piece laid—all laps should be carefully coated with Plastic Roof Coating to make the joint tight—then nail through both pieces at the lap once in every four inches, using tin caps and roofing nails, and avoid driving nails into cracks between the boards. Follow this plan until the roof is completed.

Cap the ridge of the roof with a strip of roofing about 6 or 8 inches wide—cut the strip lengthwise for such purpose.

If gutters are laid with the roofing, use a separate strip in the bend (as in Fig. 1), and cement between the laps, and apply an extra coating.

In cold weather this roofing should be kept in a warm place before using, and taken out only as required.

Coating the Roof.

After the roofing is laid and securely fastened, commence at the upper part of the roof, and coat the entire surface with Plastic Roof Coating. While the coating is being applied,



This roofing can be successfully laid over old shingles. For this purpose 3-Ply (No. 13) should be used; 2-Ply would be too light. Before covering the shingles sweep them off clean, and nail down all that are loose or badly warped. When the shingles at the edge project, saw them off to make an even surface. Use $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch nails and take care to drive them where they will hold well. Apply the roofing in the same manner as has already been described.

HOW TO APPLY BUILDING PAPERS.

Inside Lining.—The Red Manilla Sheathing (Samples Nos. 6, 6X, 6XX and 8XX) has been very successfully used for lining buildings of all kinds in place of plaster, both on rough boards (see page 7) and on studding where there are no boards (see page 4). Other building papers have also been used for this purpose, but with little success, owing to the fact of the papers not being of sufficient strength to stand rough use such as rooms usually have. The paper should be first applied to the ceiling and then to the walls. Cut the paper into strips of the required length, allowing enough to come down on the side wall, say about two inches; dampen the paper thoroughly with water (on the side that is to be put against the boards or studs), then apply as wall paper, except that it should be tacked instead of pasted. The walls should be done in the same manner. It will not be entirely smooth at first, but will dry out perfectly smooth and tight. Small tacks are mostly used for tacking the paper, but tin caps and nails have been frequently used, in which case the tin caps can be painted any color desired. A room finished with this building paper is perfectly air-tight, if the paper is carefully put on, and can be papered over with wall paper or painted.

How to find the number of square feet of paper required to line a room. For example, say the room is 15 feet long, 14 feet wide and 9 feet high. Add the length and the width together and multiply by 2, thus: $15 + 14$ equals 29 feet;

multiply this by 2, which gives 58 feet—multiply this by the height of the room 9 feet, result 522 square feet in the sides of the room. To get the square feet in the ceiling, multiply the length 15 feet, by the breadth 14 feet, which gives 210 square feet—add this to 522, the square feet in the sides, result 732, the total number of square feet in the room. Deduct from this (732) the number of square feet in all doors and windows, adding to the remainder 10 square feet to each 100, for laps, etc., result will be the number of square feet of paper required to line the room.

Lining Silos.—Although building papers are largely used for lining silos, we cannot recommend their use. We have found that 1-Ply (Sample No. 11) Roofing has given the best satisfaction and results. It should be applied in the same manner as under weather boards, as described below. For roofing silos, we recommend either 2 or 3-Ply Roofing (Samples Nos. 12 and 13).



Outside Sheathing.—After the building has been sheathed with boards, tack a strip of the building paper at each corner of the building, full height, from top to bottom, then nail on the corner pieces; tack a strip around all window and door openings before the casings are put in, so that all joints will be air-tight; then put a width of the paper lengthwise of the building, lapping it two or more inches, tacking sufficiently to hold it in place until covered with the clap boards. Continue this method until the building is completed.

What is said of our Roofing by those who have used it.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1888.

JOS. STELWAGON'S SON,
525 Commerce Street.

DEAR SIR :

We have been relaying factory floors and use the Roofing you mention to put on top of the old floor before putting the new boards down, our object being to prevent water used in scrubbing from leaking through on machinery in room below—the object has been accomplished.

Yours truly,

GEO. WOOD, President,
Millville Manuf'g Co.

PHELPS, N. Y., 22d, 1892.

JOS. STELWAGON'S SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR :

In 1890 we bought some of your Ajax Brand 3-Ply Roofing for one of our buildings, and the same has given entire satisfaction, and can recommend it to all who are in need.

Yours truly,

CROWN M'F'G CO.

CANAL FULTON, O., Feb. 20th, 1892.

JOS. STELWAGON'S SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR :

We will say that we are extremely well pleased with your Ajax Brand 3-Ply Roofing bought of you in March, 1890. We can recommend it as a good roofing.

Yours truly,

THE FULTON TOOL & M'F'G CO.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27th, 1889.

JOS. STELWAGON'S SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR :

The roofing gave us splendid satisfaction. Will order more as soon as we need any. We used it for ice-house lining.

Yours truly,

CRAMER & KERSTEN,
Palmetto Brewery.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29th, 1889.

JOS. STELWAGON'S SON,
525 Commerce Street.

DEAR SIR :

Your favor to hand. We have, during the past few years, used your Roofing and Building papers in considerable quantities, which have always given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,

The Bergner & Engel Brewing Co.
THEODORE C. ENGEL, Pres't.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND,

Feb. 25th, 1892.

JOS. STELWAGON'S SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR :

We have been using your 3-Ply Roofing, and it has given entire satisfaction. Very truly yours,

THE CENTRAL FORGE WORKS.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, Feb. 22d, 1892.

JOS. STELWAGON'S SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR :

Replying to your favor of the 19th inst., regarding how we liked your 3-Ply Roofing sent us in December, 1890, will say that it has given us splendid satisfaction, and we shall not hesitate to recommend it to any one.

We are yours,

Very respectfully,

THE YOUNGSTOWN FOUNDRY.

MAGNETIC CITY, N. C., March 3d, 1892.

JOS. STELWAGON'S SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR :

It gives us pleasure to say that the roofing material bought of you in August, 1889, has given us perfect satisfaction in every respect. Not only was the roofing itself as represented, but the paint brushes and tools were all satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

A. G. WETHERBY,
Resident Manager.
Roan Mt. Steel & Iron Co.

IS AJAX ROOFING FIRE-PROOF?

Philadelphia, December 15th. 1889

The following Insurance Companies, represented in Philadelphia, will insure buildings covered with Ajax Brand Roofing at the same rate of premium as if covered with tin, zinc, copper, slate or iron.

British America Co
Belgium Ins Co
Continental Ins Co
Washington
London & Lancashire
The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.
Lancashire Ins. Co.
Marine Ins. Co
HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INS. CO

Wm. A. Simpson for agent
James Hays
McGuire Brown & Co
Chas. H. Hays
Hartman Agent

Ordering Goods.

To avoid mistakes when ordering, give the number of the article wanted. Be careful to state by what route goods are to be shipped, naming Rail-road Station, County and State, with full Post Office Address.

All goods delivered to any boat or rail-road leaving Philadelphia free of charge.

Terms.

Strangers ordering must send the money, which may be done by Registered Letter, or in the form of an Express Money Order, Draft, Bank Check, or Post Office Order. If time is desired, furnish satisfactory reference with first order. No goods shipped C. O. D. We have no agents, and will make no consignments.

Send for Samples.—Special Prices to Dealers.